The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscription by mail, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address 111 COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large Sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1873. NO. 226

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Carlists Again Defeated.

MADRID, June 2.—A severe engagement took place on Saturday last, in the province of Barcelona, between a force of Republicans and bands commanded by Fristany and Don Alphonso. After a stubborn fight the insurgents fled. They were pursued as far as Manistrol. The Decaldens and all the Federal Republican factions in Barcelona have united in opposition to the Monarchists. A dispatch has been received from Gen. Nouvilias stating that with twelve thousand men he holds all the mountain passes in Biscay, and is driving all the Carlists toward the coast.

LONDON, June 2.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Bayonne says Doregarray has been deprived of his command.

PARIS, June 2.—Carlist officers fordid the running of trains to and from Vittoria. The frontier mails are now sent around by sea.

A letter to the London *Morning Post* says Don Carlos has ordered Dorregarray to release on parole the Republican prisoners in his hands.

German Dissatisfaction With the New French Government.

LONDON, June 2.—The *Times* this morning publishes a special from Berlin saying that the German government is dissatisfied with President MacMahon's address to the French Assembly, and will not enter into regular diplomatic relations with his government until satisfied France will faithfully adhere to the Treaty of Frankfort.

LONDON, June 2—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the London *Times*, from Paris, says the Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the Prefects of Departments, inviting a union of all good citizens in support of order, and advocating the energetic maintainance of Conservative principles as the only means of restoration of the country.

Trades Union Demonstration in London.

LONDON, June 3.—There was a great Trades Union demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the law which hamper and unjustly affects the interests and rights of labor. Thirty thousand people were present and the meeting was most successful.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Judge Campbell Takes His Place on the Bench—Tributes to His Predecessor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 2, 1873.

To-day the regular June term of court commenced in this place. The town was thronged and the Court House packed full to witness the initial conduct of the new Judge, Colonel Campbell. Feeling and eloquent tributes were paid to the late Judge Gilmore by Messrs. R. R. Wilson, Minor, Downer and Parshall; and Judge Campbell, in his charge to the grand jury, took occasion in the words of the memory of the late Judge in high terms of eulogy. His whole charge was eloquent, clear and pointed, and was received with high satisfaction by the large audience in attendance. The universal sentiment is that he will make a good and acceptable Judge.

CASUALTIES.

Dropped Dead from Heart Disease.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 2, 1873.

AN Englishman named Pardu, working at the tunnel on the Hempfield extension, east of here, dropped dead yesterday. He is supposed to have died of heart disease. The work at the tunnel was suspended on account of his death.

United Presbyterian General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Presbyterian General Assembly resumed business this morning. The committee to whom was referred the report of the Board of Church Extension, reported that one-ninth of the Presbyterian congregations are without houses of worship. It should be one of the first cares of the General Assembly to apply a remedy. Resolutions were submitted by the committee recommending the action of the Board enjoining Presbyteries to use their utmost efforts to secure contributions from congregations once each quarter; ordering that after the present year all applications for aid shall be submitted to the Board before May 1st of each year; that the Board be limited in expenditures to the amount appropriated by the General Assembly, unless private liberality should warrant an additional expenditure; that a request from the Chicago Presbytery be not granted unless it be shown that all the mountain passes in Biscay, and is driving all the Carlists toward the coast.

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THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for May.

Decrease During Month, $3,525,282.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the month of May, 1873:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,332,738 60
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,500
Total coin bonds	$1,747,305,950
Lawful money debt	14,042,000
Matured debt	2,186,270
Legal tender notes	356,092,522
Certificates of deposit	25,125,000
Fractional currency	45,276,642
Coin certificates	20,443,600
Total without interest	$ 460,970,034
Total debt	2,208,275,984
Total interest	25,669,914
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 18,588,316
Cash in Treasury, currency	6,065,799
Special deposits, held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	29,125,000
Total in Treasury	$ 110,779,115
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,140,993,813
Decrease during the month	3,525,282
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,679
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,616,587
Interest paid by the United States	18,569,280
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	4,185,778
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,333,507

ART EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Late Exhibition of Drawings Executed in the Public Schools of the State—The System Taught—The Excellent Results Attained.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, May 28, 1873.

For the three past days there have been exhibited in Horticultural Hall specimens of the work accomplished in drawing, in Massachusetts during this year. Some of these are so remarkable in themselves, and all indicate so unmistakably that we have at length found the true system, that this exhibition is regarded as a notable event in art education. It includes in one room sketches from free drawing schools in Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Newbedford, Lynn, Springfield, Worcester, Newton and several other large towns; and in another drawing from the public schools of Boston, primary, grammar, high and Latin.

This exhibition is under the conduct of Prof. Walter Smith, State Director of Art Education for Massachusetts, and the works exhibited have been executed under his system. He is an Englishman by birth, substantial, thorough, with no veneer or pretense of any kind, and without any veneration for pretense and veneer in art or in anybody. A graduate of the South Kensington (England) Art Museum, afterward a very successful Art Master at Leeds, he was induced to come to this State to assume the direction of art education about three years ago. Hon. John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, Prof. William R. Ware, of the Institute of Technology, and Mr. Charles C. Perkins, an art amateur and writer of this city, originated the scheme and procured from the Legislature an act requiring that drawing be taught in every public school of the state, that every town having over ten thousand inhabitants should establish a free drawing school for adults, and authorizing the appointment of a State Director of Art Education. As America is not yet so practical in art as it is in other matters, it was thought judicious to secure the aid of some thoroughly competent person, even if we must go to England for him. Fortunately the choice fell on Mr. Smith, and his great zeal, organizing talent, and unquestionable ability, have more than justified the wisdom of his selection. He sees how near the results we are in this country to the foreign and his skill, and fully realizes how much must be done to raise the standard of our industrial art before we can hope to compete with foreign manufactures. But he is not contemptuous; though he is a true Briton and we are only Yankees, he is willing to take us as we are caught young enough and trained properly, we may do something artistic yet. Indeed, he expresses himself unreservedly gratified with the success of our young fingers, surprised by the rapidity and intelligence with which they have mastered the principles of art, by the almost entire absence of that ignorant or inappreciative opposition, so laggardly support from those who should be the most prompt and efficient to help him. But in this city he has succeeded in overcoming most of this obstacle, and in securing his system to be followed somewhat to his mind. The first normal art school for female teachers, so that every child can and shall learn to draw, and, to effect this, that every teacher can and must teach drawing. In other words, he aims to make drawing as much a subject, a mere accomplishment, but as essential a part of education as the Board of Trade, be re-appointed.

The following resolution was added: "That all congregations receiving aid from this Board, or which shall receive aid from it in the future, be enjoined to make a weekly collection."

The report of the Committee on Seminaries came up, and the resolutions recommended by the Committee were taken up for consideration, pending which the Assembly adjourned till the afternoon.

At the evening session reports from several committees were read and placed on the docket.

On the memorial from the Synod of Illinois, recommending the transfer of the Presbytery of Minnesota from the jurisdiction of said Synod, which change is suggested by the Presbytery on the plea of economy. A resolution was offered that the prayer of memorial be granted, conditional on the consent of the Synod of Iowa.

The question of the establishment of a general delegate, as petitioned for by the Presbyteries of Leclair and Western Missouri, was reported upon and negatived by the committee, which recommended reference to the committee to report at next Assembly.

The report of the Committee on the Course of Study in Seminaries was taken up and its main feature adopted. They recommend that the professors give their earliest attention to the arrangement of a course of study and the designation of text books, their conclusions to be reported to the next Assembly.

From Zanesville, Ohio:

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, June 2, 1873.

F. A. Seaboon, attorney at law, was severely injured to-day by being thrown out of a buggy.

The body of young Sturtz, who was drowned on Thursday while on a fishing excursion, was found Saturday night and buried to-day.

The German Benevolent Society of this city had a grand picnic to-day. Lodges from Wheeling and Lancaster were present. There were about four hundred in the procession.

The Commissioners of Morgan county have called a convention to meet on the 17th to nominate a county ticket.

Boston Fire Insurance Losses.

BOSTON, June 2.—The following is as correct a list as can be ascertained until the adjustments are made on insurance losses of the companies doing business in Boston by the agencies, on the fire of Friday last: Foreign offices, $310,000; New York, $240,000; Pennsylvania, $150,000; Hartford, $75,000; Providence, $19,000; Bangor, $18,000; miscellaneous, $80,000. Total, outside of Boston, $970,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The trial of William M. Tweed has been postponed until October, in consequence of the illness of one of his counsel, John Graham.

At Peru, Illinois, yesterday, five stores were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $80,000.

The Norton furnace and Woodward's large sawmill at Norton, Mass., were burned yesterday, having been set on fire by a lunatic.

The jury returned a verdict yesterday that the killing of Mrs. Roderick by her son, at Brooklyn, was an accident, but censure him for carrying concealed weapons. Both young Roderick and Corcoran were examined by the Coroner, who discharged Roderick and held Corcoran for trial on a charge of fighting and carelessness.

The New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company yesterday elected a new Board of Directors, leaving out Messrs. Appleton, Marston, Cornwall and Husted. Superintendent Kingsley resigned, but remains as a Director. The receipts of the company since the commencement amount to $4,020,574; expenditures, $3,823,928.

Three late Directors of the Pacific Mail Company state that the recent report of that company was issued by the late President, Stockwell, on his own responsibility, and ask the present Board to publish a correct statement.

The steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. She had on board, from Boston, America and Humboldt, from New York, have arrived at Liverpool.

The social lectures in Chicago and Cook county yesterday, resulted in the election of all the present Circuit Judges.

Mrs. C. A. Jacoby, fifty-six years of age, committed suicide in St. Louis yesterday by jumping into a cistern.

The losses by fire in the Otis block, Chicago, yesterday, foot up $119,500, on which there is about $75,000 insurance.

Gov. Noyes yesterday appointed Jno. Hussy, of Loveland, Jno. H. Clippart, of Columbus, and Elisha T. Sterling, of Cleveland, Commissioners of Fisheries for Ohio.

The crops in the middle part of Iowa are coming on finely, except winter wheat, which is nearly an entire failure.

E. H. Summers, an enterprising citizen and first President of the Cotton Exchange and President of the Crescent City bank, died yesterday at Pass Christian, La.

The steamer C. F. Punch, from Antwerp, arrived at New York yesterday.

A fire in the woods in the northern part of Cumberland county, Maine, Saturday and Sunday, destroyed about one thousand acres of fine timber.

The town of Caddo, in the Indian Territory, which was seized by a gang of desperadoes some days ago, has been retaken by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Gibson, and six of the gang of robbers captured. One or two murders are reported to have occurred while the outlaws held the place.

In the District Court at Burlington, Iowa, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for $6,300, damages against the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, and in favor of the estate of young Houx who was killed by a switch engine in the railroad yards. The attorney for the railroad company filed a motion for a new trial, and declaring in that will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

The General Association of the Congregational churches of Iowa, meets at Burlington on Wednesday.

A large number of prominent railroad officials are in Chicago, and it is understood a meeting will be held to-day of the managers of the principal Western roads to discuss the line of policy to be adopted in conforming to the new railroad law of this State, and to consider the propriety of utterly abolishing the free pass system. There is a strong feeling in favor of the latter proposition among the officers of some of the prominent roads, but others are opposed to it.

Returns from the election for Judges of the Supreme Court in the Fifth District of Illinois, where Chief Justice Lawrence is a candidate for re-election against A. McCraig, nominated by the Farmers' Convention, indicate Judge Lawrence's election by a handsome majority. John Schofield is re-elected to the Supreme bench in the Second District by a large majority.

The third story of Innis & Magill's marbleized iron manufactory, at Cincinnati, was partly burned last night. Loss about $6,000; insured principally in home companies.

John S. Frait was nominated Representative to the Kentucky Legislature from the Lexington District yesterday by the Republicans.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Decrease.

Whisky Frauds in New Orleans

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL EXTENSION

Intemperance in the District

Bingham Minister to Japan.

Modoc Agony About Over

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1873.

Decrease in Public Debt.

The unexpectedly large decrease of the public debt for the last month, as shown by the statement issued to-day, is very gratifying—more especially as from the fact that the payments during the month have been very heavy. The customs receipts were also very light, but the internal revenue receipts were very considerably in excess of the estimates.

Old Charges Revived.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that there is no foundation for the charges just revived of great whisky frauds on the revenue in New Orleans. The charges first emanated from the distillers of Cincinnati. A special revenue agent was sent to New Orleans, who, after the most careful investigation, failed to discover any evidence of fraud.

On Waiting Orders.

All the officers of the Monitor Terror, lately arrived from Key West, have been detached and placed on waiting orders.

Extension of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The House of Delegates of this District unanimously passed a resolution to-night in favor of extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Potomac river, and appointed a committee, consisting of Gov. Cooke and other prominent citizens, to wait on the Senate Committee on Transportation, and urge upon them a favorable consideration of the project. The House also and upon the table, by a vote of twenty-two to nine, a bill introduced on Saturday, providing for an additional loan of four millions, as it was feared that would have the effect to injure the credit of the District.

Cause of Intemperance.

In the Legislative Counsel of the District to-night a petition was presented, signed by thirteen prominent persons, asking the passage of a law to suppress intemperance, which is sadly on the increase, as Washington is perfectly overrun with rum-mills.

Minister to Japan.

Ex-Congressman Bingham has at last got an appointment to a foreign mission. the President to-day, directing that a commission be made out for him as Minister to Japan. Mr. Bingham will no doubt accept, although a European mission would suit his tastes better. The mission to Japan is about the only thing left, however, Mr. Bingham was pressed to accept. He will leave in the early part of next winter, and an implied promise was given that he should be allowed to return—perhaps. He has been left on the anxious bench for a good while; but better late than never, he will think.

Protectorate for Mexico.

General Roscrans, who is engaged in large railroad operations in Mexico, is now in New Orleans. He is represented as saying that the wealthy landowners and business men of Mexico are ready to welcome the protection of the United States government.

The Modocs.

General Sherman has as yet received no dispatches from General Davis explaining his action in the recent negotiations with the Modocs, and his reason for trusting himself with them on the scow after Capt. Jack. Gen. Sherman declines now to express an opinion that the Modoc campaign is likely to end disastrously, and that in a very short time Capt. Jack will be either in the happy hunting fields or the penitentiary. It is not improbable that the Modocs indicted for murder in Oregon will be surrendered to the civil authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1873.

MINISTER TO JAPAN.

The President has appointed John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan. His commission was signed this afternoon.

ERRONEOUS STATEMENT CORRECTED.

The statement that the Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department, on account of the failure of the system of open competition is pronounced by them unfounded. On the contrary, the present system has proved successful, especially in regard to original statements, and the Board related in their recent report to the Advisory Board, that the examinations for the year ending March 31st, 1873, 6,200 clerkships from the examination is admitted by the heads of Bureaus, and all others having knowledge of the facts, to be very superior, and the success of the recent examinations for 1000 clerkships is even more marked.

THE PLYMOUTH SCANDAL

Card from Henry Ward Beecher — He Comes to the Defense of Theodore Tilton.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The following card is published to-day:

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

DEAR SIR:—By some freedom of Congress just now in my behalf I am led to learn that I have used your name in the new appointment of regents, and that you were kind enough to say that you would be disheartening and weaken the reason assigned for your withdrawal. I regard your former rank in the service of the Confederacy.

You may well remember, my dear sir, that I strongly opposed your withdrawal from the Board. I now as earnestly counsel your acceptance. I have had a growing two officers placed before me that hurt in bawe with other officers of your rank. Will you remember them or with me or with Mr. Tilton, nor with any authorization from us, of that document shall be used for public purposes to regard Mr. Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes. It will do him great injustice. I am sure that Mr. Tilton does not seem to be responsible for the injurious statement whose force was delayed by the Holy Ghost others.

[Signed] HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1873, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For New England clear or partly cloudy weather and local rain, partly cloudy and warmer, variable. For the Middle States easterly to southerly winds and clear and partly cloudy weather, with possibly areas of light rain over the Lower Lakes region. For the South Atlantic States southerly winds, cloudy weather and light rain, the former shifting to southerly and westerly over Georgia, South Carolina and Florida with clearing weather. From Northern Missouri and Minnesota to Upper Lake region southerly to westerly winds, generally cloudy weather and light rain. For the Southern portion of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and southward over Alabama and Mississippi easterly and southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain areas over the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Midnight Bulletin.

June 2, 1873—10:48 P. M.

	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	74	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	70	S. E.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	75	S. W.	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind	75	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	76	S. E.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan	71	S. E.	Fair.
Louisville, Ky	77	S. E.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	76	.....	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	76	.....	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La	77	S. W.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	69	S. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa	66	S.	Fair.
Shreveport, La	76	S.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	76	S.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	68	.....	Cloudy.
La Crosse	68	S. E.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	80	N. E.	Cloudy.

LOCAL MEANS FOR YESTERDAY.

Barometer, 30.144. Thermometer, 66. Humidity, 69 per cent. Weather, murky; clearing away in the evening. Highest temperature, 80.

The Arkansas Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 2.—In the Supreme Court to-day the Attorney General filed an application for a writ of *quo warranto* against Gov. Baxter to show by what authority he claims to be Governor. The application is in the usual forms and sets out by stating that the Governor has unlawfully usurped the place. Although Governor Baxter refuses to admit the right of the Court to act in the case, such application and announced he will obey no mandate issued by it on such application. He has refused to employ counsel to fight the matter, Judges English and Compton, both eminent attorneys, appeared in open court and opposed the filing of the application. The argument on this point has been going on all the evening and will be continued to-morrow. The filing of this application by the Attorney General has renewed the excitement of a few days ago, when it was reported that such action was to be had. Should the warrant be granted a conflict will ensue. The Republicans in the Legislature adjudicated the matter and that it was the only power that could do so. The militia is being reorganized by him.

Convention of the International Typographical Union.

MONTREAL, June 2.—The International Typographical Union convened here to-day, President Hammond in the chair. After receiving an address of welcome from the officers of the Montreal and Jacques Cartier Unions, and appointing a Committee on Credentials, the Convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. R. McKean, Washington; First Vice President, Wm. H. Kendedy, Chicago; Second Vice President, W. G. Johnson, Troy; Secretary and Treasurer, Jno. Collins, Cincinnati; Corresponding Secretary, T. E. Hawkins, Memphis. The Convention is the largest that has taken place since the organization of the Union, one hundred and twenty delegates.

The Credit Mobilier Suit.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 2.—The Credit Mobilier bill in equity has been amended by including the names of Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierrepont Morgan and Jabez Bunting, New York, and Thos. A. Scott, Philadelphia, as additional defendants, with Cornelius S. Bushnell, New Haven, as having shared in the profits realized in the sale of bridge bonds.

A LARGE number of persons lately assembled at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, to witness the illumination of a portion of the building by air gas. The *Post* states that the experiment was exceedingly successful. Not the least merit of air gas is the very moderate price at which it can be manufactured. The company will supply any quantity of it at three shillings per one thousand cubic feet. Air gas gives a remarkably pure white light, unexcelled for brightness, and may safely be predicted that ere long it will be largely used.

In old times an essential part of a bride's outfit was stand for scouring her kitchen implements. Nowadays they don't trouble about the sand; all that is required from father is that he shall "down with the dust."

The Great Patent.

The White Fiver Flour, made by an entire new process, will probably make more and better bread than any flour in the country for the money. Every dealer should keep it. See T. C. Jenkins's advertisement.

PREPARE the system for the debilitating heat of summer with the vitalizing and nutritious food, Pearl Wheat. You can procure it of your grocer.

THE CRASH AT VIENNA.

Settling Day—One Hundred and Twenty Failures Announced on 'Change.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of May 16th, says, in relation to the panic on the Exchange: "The 15th of May, the dreaded settling day, is over. The havoc was great. Up to one p. m., ninety-five insolvencies had been declared. The bell which announces such events had scarcely a moment of respite from ten A. M. It was a sort of messenger, and by six P. M. the number of those dispatched amounted to one hundred and twenty. Several considerable men were in the number, but almost without exception they were small men, the private soldiers of the Exchange. Many a man who had been set down previous to the panic as worth so many hundred thousand florins, saw his hundreds of thousands vanish in full air. As yet the catastrophe has almost been confined to the Commissaries. Of larger establishments there are only the Commission bank and the Rossau Credit bank which are in straits, and the firm of Ritter, which had a leading part in getting in the loan ways of Vienna. The first decided yesterday evening to declare its insolvency to-day, but are only winding up. The house of Ritter and the Rosen Credit bank are trying to conclude an amicable arrangement with their creditors. It is confidently hoped that the most terrible shock is over. The heavy day has indeed passed, but there is the Saturday to come on which the arrangements made on Friday last, and the transactions made since are to be settled, and no one seems inclined to venture forward before the worst is known."

Newly Discovered Letter of General Washington.

The following copy of a letter from General Washington to General Woodford, on the promotion of the latter, is sent the Louisville *Courier-Journal* by its correspondent writing from Lexington, Ky. The letter is in the possession of Joseph Lane, Pine Grove, Clark county, in that State.

MORRISTOWN, 3d March, 1777.

DEAR SIR:—By some freedom of Congress just now in my behalf I am led to learn that I have used your name in the new appointment of regents, and that you were kind enough to say that you would be disheartening and weaken the reason assigned for your withdrawal. I regard your former rank in the service of the Confederacy.

You may well remember, my dear sir, that I strongly opposed your withdrawal from the Board. I now as earnestly counsel your acceptance. I have had a growing two officers placed before me that hurt in baware with other officers of your rank. Will you remember them or with me or with Mr. Tilton, nor with any authorization from us, of that document shall be used for public purposes to regard Mr. Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes. It will do him great injustice. I am sure that Mr. Tilton does not seem to be responsible for the injurious statement whose force was delayed by the Holy Ghost others.

[Signed] HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE TURF.

Trotting and Pacing Matches at Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 2, 1873.

The opening race of the season took place this afternoon at the driving park. The track was in splendid condition and the day very fine. This, coupled with the fact that the horses were regarded as being evenly matched, drew a large crowd of spectators. The horses entered for the pacing match were b. g. Billy, s. m. Flora and b. g. Mahaker. For trotting the following horses were entered: g. m. Happleny, b. g. Budd and b. g. George—all owned in this city. Heats, best three in five. The heats in both races were won alternately. In the pacing match Billy and the trot Budd were held as favorites at odds. The betting was in favor of these two horses, and a considerable amount of money changed hands. Billy was the winner in the pacing race in straight heats: time, 2:42, 2:39 and 2:45¼. Happeny was the winner in the trotting race, in three straight heats; time, 2:39, 2:40 and 2:42. Another trotting match between Thompson and Lewis, both owned in Kosciusko, Victor Hugo, owned in Wabash, and Cowan, owned in Allen county, Indiana.

The two most celebrated Pentecost Day with a procession, bands of music and picnics. There was quite a large turnout in the procession.

An Iron Giraffe Around the Globe.

Gen. William Gilpin, ex-Governor of Colorado, has "evolved from his inner consciousness" a grand scheme for connecting the continents by railroad. It is, to be the greatest conceived project of civilization. It is, in brief, a plan for connecting three continents and uniting together by a railroad ten thousand miles in length. The undertaking people Europe, America, and Asia, perforating nine-tenths of the land, the population, the products, and commerce of the world. It is to encircle the globe, along what the General calls the "thermal line" or temperate belt of the earth's surface, which is populated by the Caucasian races. It will begin in our own country, and run north-west, by way of Bering Straits, to Moscow, and thence around the world, meeting at the equator the other end of the line. It is to be a "belt of iron-rails to girt our this great line, Gilpin said, "we are observing its progress."

"We are about to open the means by extending the operations of our present land system. We now sell ten acres of land to the people for the price of one million dollars. These settlers will want the railroad, and will build it. It is this spirit which shows you to-day the Modoc campaign to be a mere matter of preaching an end, and that in a very short time Capt. Jack will be either in the happy hunting fields or the penitentiary. It is not improbable that the Modocs indicted for murder in Oregon will be surrendered to the civil authorities.

A Letter from Henry Clay.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

A correspondent favors us with the original manuscript of a letter from the "Mill-boy of the Slashes," to the Committee of Lancaster county, in 1844, which we believe, a member of the convention that nominated Mr. Clay, in answer to a letter of sympathy after the result of the campaign of 1844. As showing the sublime courage of the great statesman even in defeat, it is thrilling:

ASHLAND, January 8 1845.—My Dear Sir: I received and thank you for your very friendly letter. You appreciate correctly the effect of the late event, produced great disappointment. I could have borne any shock but that which it has pleased Providence to inflict with more ease, if it were not for the express sons of grief, sorrow and apprehension which reach me from all quarters, from both sexes, and in every variety of form. Indeed, my direct or personal interest in the event does not merit a moment's consideration. My race is nearly run, and throughout its whole course I took back with the conscious satisfaction of having fulfilled my whole duty to my country. I sincerely hope that the event which has happened may be overruled by a kind and merciful Providence to the permanent good of my country, and then is perhaps more awful, than even the late disastrous defeat, the severest American reader led by such keen sagacious as Mr. Bowring and Mr. Bancroft would be one of the most interesting and have more than an average share of success. "Olivia—Most assuredly. Of course, I would not for the world have anything unfit for the well bred girl." Jamie—Do not think of it. What is there left for us to read? Olivia—Oh, the farms unmortgaged and no end of stocks and bonds. C. A right smoke of some would be most suitable. Let us read the list of the last bankrupts. Three stripes across the back. Oh! alas. Oh! how happy I am to be married to such a perfect gentleman! Jamie—Olivia!

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1873.

THE Republican County Conventions to nominate candidates for the State Legislative and local offices to be filled this fall, will meet at the Court House this morning at eleven o'clock.

WOMAN one pace to the front! The new law in Illinois, doing away with discriminations as to sex in the election or appointment of school officers, takes effect on July 1st. At that time all distinctions of or on account of sex, so far as eligibility to any school office in the State is concerned, will cease to exist.

THE latest reports as to the wheat crop in California are more encouraging. The yield will probably fully equal that of last year, owing to the increased acreage and improvements in irrigation. The harvest will commence soon—in about three weeks in some portions of the State—and the result will be looked for with great interest.

THE Chicago papers argue, from the fact that but seven persons were convicted of infractions of the law at the May term of the Criminal Court in that city, and that but *two of these* were State prison cases—that *crime* is gradually but surely on the decrease there. This, it is claimed, is the result of the rigorous manner in which justice has been dealt out to criminals, and the enforcement of the liquor laws.

A SOUTHERN newspaper has started an absurd story about the invasion of Mexico by a filibustering expedition, led by General LONGSTREET, having the approval of the National administration. It states that a gentleman, lately an officer in the volunteers in the service of the United States, during a recent visit to New Orleans, was approached with the offer of a commission in a military expedition then organizing as he was told, for a promenade into Mexico. He was told that recruiting was going on in a quiet way at Mobile, Galveston, and other points; that the advance guard would consist of 5,000 men, under command of Gen. LONGSTREET; and, finally, that the administration knew all about the plan, approved of it, and could be trusted to wink and look resolutely the other way when the time came.

EIGHTY years ago, when New York city had a population of forty thousand only, the yellow fever was brought from a foreign port, creating a great panic, and its ravages were for many years remembered and talked about. The condition of the city was revolutionized. The most important commercial districts were deserted, and business sought new localities. Wall street was in the infected section, and the Bank of New York, the then leading financial institution of the city, was removed a mile out of town, taking its quarters in a mansion, whose site is now occupied by a hotel in the present center of the city. The ye low fever has again made its appearance in the harbor, and if it should break out in the city with anything like its old time violence, the results would be frightful. Meantime, the streets of the metropolis are in a condition to invite pestilence, and the authorities seem, according to press reports, to be doing little toward placing them in better condition.

THE time was when it was considered bad taste to make a personal canvass for the office of Judge, or to discuss the claims of judicial aspirants in the press. On the latter point that time seems to have gone by, and a city paper, on Friday, published a communication bitterly assailing Hon. J. W. F. WHITE (who is a candidate before the Judicial Convention to-day for the place of Assistant Law Judge of the District Court), for his course in the Constitutional Convention on the Railroad question. Mr. WHITE is not in the city, preferring to attend to his legitimate duties in the Constitutional Convention; but we are assured by gentlemen familiar with his course in that body, on that question, that the communication referred to is a totally false representation of his views and action; and the published debates of the Convention now before us, amply bear them out in this statement. We have examined the debates carefully, and they do not afford the slightest color of proof of the charges made. Mr. WHITE does not need this vindication at our hands; but we hate all kinds of demagogueism too heartily to stand by, tamely, and see it introduced thus openly into a struggle over a judicial nomination.

LOCAL OPTION IN NEW YORK.

It is safe to predict that in the history of the prohibition controversy the recent struggle in the New York Legislature must always occupy an important place. A bill on the local option principle, framed in accordance with the views of the most earnest and advanced friends of temperance legislation, having been passed by the Legislature, it was vetoed by Governor DIX, chiefly for reasons which undoubtedly command the respect of an increasing number of the thoughtful and order-loving members of society. It is not necessary to cite the bill or to recapitulate in detail the grounds upon which it was vetoed. It is enough to state that the bill seemed objectionable to the Governor, among other reasons, because it took no account of the difference of opinion which at present exists in almost every community as to the relative hurtfulness of spirituous and of fermented liquors. It comprehends them all in a single category of condemnation, and requires each district to decide whether or not they shall be tolerated within its limits. In other words, the statute makes it obligatory upon the people either to permit the sale of all intoxicating drinks whether spirituous or fermented, or to permit the sale of none. The other chief objection urged against the bill is the extremely defective provision which it prescribes for its own enforcement. Under the existing excise law of New York certain restrictions are thrown around the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating drink; while under the local option law which permits the sale of the article for "medical, mechanical, chemical, and sacramental use" the License Boards are bound to grant the privilege of selling it for these purposes to all persons, of whatever character, who comply with certain easily fulfilled conditions affording no guaranty against abuse.

The significant fact in the history of this piece of legislation is that the supporters of local option, unable to secure the law upon which they had set their hearts, prefer to have no law whatever. Under the law as amended in accordance with Governor DIX's suggestions, the people who pleased could prohibit the sale of beer and cider as well as whisky and brandy; all that the Governor desired was that the prevailing difference of opinion touching the distinction between these articles should be recognized in the statute. But the New York Local Optionists would hear of no compromise, and resolved for the present to let the traffic remain under existing laws for its regulation.

In taking this course we cannot help thinking they have committed a grave blunder. The difference of opinion which Governor DIX points out in his veto, and desires to see recognized, undoubtedly exists. When the New York Local Optionists assert that "ale, beer and cider are the most costly, debasing and ruinous of all liquors in general use," they plainly expose themselves to the charge of gross exaggeration. No man of good sense who possesses some knowledge of men in their history and nationalities can accept the statement as in any measure true in fact. And whether true or not, to the great mass of the people of this country it does not seem true. Then the large majority of those who concede that these comparatively weak drinks are sources of evil, do not for a moment believe that in deleterious effects they stand on the same level with whisky and other strong liquors. Another fact of importance is the very extensive use of beer by the foreign born portion of the American population as a daily beverage to which they have always been accustomed. Thousands in almost every community in the country, as the result of hereditary custom and tradition, regard it as a harmless luxury, in which they indulge with no more conscience of wrong than the most morally fastidious Americans experience in the daily use of tea or coffee. In view of these facts, multitudes of American citizens who believe that whisky and other alcoholic drinks might with good results be prohibited by law, are not in favor of prohibiting the weaker drinks, and other still greater multitudes, who have no faith in legal prohibition as a means of temperance reform, would yet be quite willing to see the experiment tried, if it were confined to the stronger and more deleterious drinks. With a statute which prohibits under equal penalties and with equal strictness cider and whisky, beer and brandy, they refuse to have anything to do, because, apart from the certainty of its failure to effect the good intended, it seems to them oppressive and unjust.

True, the New York Local Optionists argue that if beer shops were licensed, the indiscriminate traffic in ardent spirits would be carried on under their cover. This would, as we fear, in many cases, believe, be the result in any case. In grocery stores, in druggist shops, and in places for the sale of soda water and root beer, no doubt, a prohibitive law will for many years to come be evaded as such a law always has been evaded in the past. But *Prohibitionists* are always confident and emphatic in asserting their ability to secure the administration of their favorite legal specific. And a moderate and discriminative law of the kind recommended by Governor DIX would certainly be more easily enforced than one of different tenor. Such a law would strike a much smaller number as grossly unjust, and would thus enlist a much greater moral force on the side of its execution. It would strike a much larger number as founded upon rational consideration and sound knowledge of human nature and its ways, and would thus command a degree of respect tending to the same practical result. The element of the American population to whom the lighter drinks are essential luxuries, indeed almost necessaries of life, for the most part indulge very sparingly in the stronger beverages. Leave them in quiet enjoyment of their beer and within certain limits they are ready to give their influence to discourage the use of the more deleterious articles. It is the extreme views and aims of the temperance men that place our German fellow citizens in the position of champions of strong drink. In *mere* self defense they are driven to maintain a cause in which they are not personally interested.

And yet *every* reader must have noticed that when *prohibitive* legislation is threatened, these *Germans* are the persons most agitated *on the subject*, while those members of the community whose strong tastes chiefly provoke the measure which menaces their dearest pleasures, take the matter coolly. The truth is that the former feel the agitation of the subject as an affront, and apprehend legislation as certain to place them in a dilemma between hypocrisy and the enjoyment of their cherished customs; while the latter, the tipplers, who believe in free whisky, in the confidence that the proposed law can not be executed, and that their drink, like the bread of the righteous, will be sure, give themselves little if any concern. They have no sentimental qualms on the subject, and the more sweeping and severe the law, the more confident they are of its nugatory effect.

For these and other reasons which might be mentioned, we can not but regret that the Local Optionists of New York failed to fall in with Governor DIX's views, and that they did not consider his main proposition at least worthy of experiment. It could have done no harm, and the result might have been important in the legislation of other States.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The thickest armor plate yet rolled—fourteen inches—was recently tested in England.

A New Orleans dentist is prepared to "execute drawings from life at the shortest notice."

Oshkosh has a writing match of ten hours' length. One wrote 18,400 and the other 18,600 words.

The simple-minded Puritans of Plymouth, Mass., call their shoe shop "the pedalprotectoron."

Among the Arabs the inability of a wife to make bread is a good ground for divorce. What a business the Courts would do if that were law in this neighborhood.

The ornaments of the Hindoo women are estimated to be worth $500,000,000. Children that wear nothing else wear ornaments, and all the girls and women wear nose rings.

"Indurated tar," a substance which it is said does not crack, shrink nor blister, and on that account would be well adapted for coating iron vessels, is now being tested for that purpose in a British government dockyard.

An eminent New York modiste is studying the Di Vernon antiques with the purpose of presenting something new in dress for next winter. History ever repeats itself, and extremes continually do meet.

In the gold, valued at $150,000,000, which is being gradually melted and coined in Germany, there are 192,194 ounces of American eagles and 275,159 ounces of gold Napoleons. The American eagles were obtained in England.

A convention in the interest of the James River and Kanawha Canal is to be held in Richmond, Va., in November next. There is also to be a farmers' convention in the interest of the Niagara Ship Canal late in the year.

The reader will remember the ostler spoken of by Sam. Weller, who wrote his last will and testament upon a stable door. A Tennessee man has published and declared his testimentary intentions upon a paper collar, which passed probate well enough, though it was found a little unhandy for filing.

Now comes another insect which is making a clean sweep of the foliage on gooseberry and currant bushes. It has a dozen legs, an ugly head, and an appetite that cannot be satisfied. Are there no birds that would be pleased to grow fat on these pests?

A horse chestnut tree in Hartford, Conn., has distinguished itself by an eccentric habit of blossoming on opposite sides in alternate years for twenty-four years past, except that every seventh year it has blossomed and borne nuts all over.

Some men at Louisville were betting on the weight of a large mule, when one man, who was a good judge of the weight of live stock, got behind the mule and was measuring his hind-quarters, when something appeared to loosen up the mule. Just before the expert died he gave it as his opinion that the mule was as heavy all over as he was behind he must weigh not far from 47,000 pounds.

An English reviewer points out the fact that the greatest defect in the novel, and not the least, that deforms the nation, and that the school of sensational writers, who almost monopolize the popular reading of two countries, are doing the English language a mischief that can hardly be cured.

A paper in the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas," Duluth, is giving statistics, by which it proves that in another years from date Duluth will need population fifty elevators, a thousand steamers, and tens of thousands of cars to handle her wheat, which on the opening of navigation in the spring of 1955 will amount to one hundred and six millions, five hundred and some odd thousands of bushels!

The plate glass works at New Albany, Ind., recently made four glass disks for mirrors for the Observatory at Columbus, Ohio, each of which is seven feet in diameter and half an inch thick, and the numerals are one foot in length. They were cast in the rough in New Albany, and then sent to Cincinnati, where they were ground by man power, there being no glass grinding machine large enough to do it. These are said to be the largest disks in the United States.

The British husband (to speak within bounds) is sometimes a brute. At Bilston, Eng., the other day, a woman told the stip-ndiary magistrate that she had been married forty years and had been beaten by her husband every day since—fourteen thousand six hundred distinct and separate beatings. She didn't say whether she had enjoyed her married life (not); but, at any rate, her daily discipline doesn't seem to have shortened it.

A young and happy widow in Paris recently remarked to a friend: "I am now in the honeymoon of my widowhood."

An Egyptian newspaper having offered a prize of $500 for the best safety valve, twenty-six designs were submitted from which one has been selected by two eminent engineers, although they observe, "it lands them in the apparent absurdity of approving a design which is in the scope of any tyro in engineering."

The Philadelphia *Dispatch* asks what has become of Rothermel's painting of the battle of Gettysburg. If Rothermel lives in Philadelphia, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, he has probably pawned it for lager beer.

A system of sanitary service is organized in Vienna for the purpose of giving immediate attention to accidents and carrying out measures of public hygiene during the International Exhibition. There will be five stations, at each of which physicians will attend daily in turn, and at each will be provided dispensaries, together with a military carriage for the transport of persons severely injured. At the central station there will be a small hospital for the temporary reception of patients while waiting for the means of conveyance.

The pauper consumption of liquors in England presents a contrast which will startle American readers. In the Middlesex workhouse last year the indoor paupers drank 3,628,864½ pints of ale, 38,183¾ pints of wine and 54,489¾ pints of spirits. During the same period the outdoor paupers consumed 13,632 pints of ale, 13,958½ pints of wine, and 8,166¾ pints of spirits. Nor were the workhouse officials condemned altogether to total abstinence, for in the same year 749 of them drank 431,692¾ pints of ale, 473¾ pints of wine, and 223¾ pints of spirits.

One of the fruit dealers of Portland caught an urchin stealing nuts, and proceeded to execute condign punishment. The boy begged to be released, because he had just been vaccinated from a fresh cow. "What has that do with it?" shouted the infuriated fruit dealer. "She was a hooking cow and got it into my blood," was the whimpering reply.

Hair cloth is made from the hair of horses' tails, which is brought, some of it from South America, but more from Russia. In the latter country it is collected at the fairs of Nizni, Novgorod and Ishili. It is of all shades of color, and for use is dyed black. The poorest quality sells for about 5e cents a pound; the best for $4, the price rapidly increasing as the length exceeds twenty-four inches. In the fabrication of hair cloth the hair is wet with water, and when well soaked is put in the loom to be woven with a cotton warp. The weaving mechanism is so perfect in its operation that if one of the hairs forming the weft is missed, the device acting upon it continues to work until it has grasped it, all other parts of the machine standing still.

The New York *Times* thinks it is idle, under our present social conditions at least, to attempt to prohibit the carrying of pistols by statute. The proper way, we are told, is to begin at the beginning, and regulate the sale of such weapons so that they fall as nearly as possible only into proper hands. Let every gun-shop keeper, for example, be forbidden, under suitable penalties, to sell a pistol to any person who does not present a permit from the police authorities. A record should also be kept of the name and address of the purchaser, and a copy sent monthly to the Police Board. If, in addition to these precautions, a distinct license were made necessary to permit the habitual wearing of the weapon which for some classes of our citizens is almost a necessary protection, the *Times* thinks a great step would be taken toward diminishing the chances of bloodshed.

IT IS MAINTAINED that the inferior quality of certain kinds of wheat and rye flour is frequently due to the action of sunlight on the flour; even when in bags or barrels the gluten experiences a change similar to that occasioned by heating in the mill. The tendency thus imparted to it, to become lumpy, and to form dough without toughness, is similar to that of flour from moist grain, or of flour when it is too fresh, or made from grain ground too early, or when adulterated with cheaper barley meal. Such flour can be improved by keeping for some weeks.

THE Newark manufacturers complain that their orders are not half so large as usual at this season. They have kept on their regular complement of operatives, but a reduction in time will be necessary after the Fourth of July, and some of them talk of discontinuing all work until orders for the fall trade begin to arrive. The hat, shoe, jewelry, carriage and saddlery people feel the depression most, and yet we hear of Crispins and others inclined to strike.

PERSONAL.

Senator Sumner, it is stated, has accepted the invitation to spend a portion of the summer with the poet Longfellow at Nahant.

A country maiden lately drove an ox team into Indianapolis, hauling a load of wood. She said she cut the wood, and with the wood she bought a highly ribboned hat, and with the hat she'll cut a county swath.

Queen Victoria's chief physician says that "house-work is admirably calculated to preserve a round woman, and to strengthen one who is weak." A handful of the solid iron is better than a mouthful of the extract.

Isador R. Brooskey, a minor and orphan, was married to Mrs. E. Siegfried, of Madison county, Ill., at a justice's office in St. Louis. The singular feature of the marriage lay in the fact that the bride was the guardian of the groom, and formally gave her consent to the match.

Henry Day, the Bristol recluse, whose death was recently announced, made a will some eight years ago, giving all his personal estate to the United States, and his real estate to the United States, subject to a life estate to his sister. The will has been presented to probate, and the estate amounts to some $20,000.

An Australian millionaire named Dykshon is receiving a deal of attention in Paris on account of his wealth. He is a Yankee and his doings in Melbourne that brought his riches are thoroughly expressive of the "cuteness of a New Englander. When money was plenty and hotel accommodations were sparse he was an innkeeper. When the demand was great he would put up his rooms at auction, and thus get greater prices than otherwise. Lola Montez came to Melbourne and was put to his use by "mine host," who advertised that the notorious actress would dine at his *table d'hote* every evening. The rush to dine at his hotel was tremendous, and as he doubled his prices, of extraordinary profit to Dykshon. In these instances are indicated the methods of Mr. Dykshon to make money.

There are souls too base and sordid to appreciate any joke, no matter how delicate and good natured. Such is the husband of an elderly lady in Louisville who got outrageously angry and caned the butcher who pinned a calf's tail on his wife's dress and then followed her with a mocking crowd. A man who will get mad at such a bit of pleasantry as that is a grouty and ill-natured villain.

It is a mistake of the Louisville *Courier Journal* to suppose, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, that Col. Susan B. Anthony's childhood was contemporary with the Pleistocians. She and her brother Marc were born about 83 B. C., and Susan made her first woman's rights oration when Marc's red nailed sweetheart in Egypt took "poison."

A Detroit female of just twenty-five was married to her fifth husband on Tuesday. All of the gentlemen are alive, and the first four are doing well.

The late Henry Perkins, of the well-known firm of English brewers, Barclay & Perkins, was a great book collector. His library, recently advertised for sale at auction, is said to be worth $400,000.

Rev. Mr. McDowall, a Scotch Presbyterian, said lately, in a temperance meeting at Edinburgh, that in a recent journey of 5,000 miles in the United States he only saw two persons drunk, and one of them looked very much like a Scotchman.

When old Mr. Russell, of Stevenson, Alabama, was told by his physician that he had cerebro spinal meningitis he took down his rifle and killed himself.

Mr. F. Law Olmstead, of the New York Central Park, will be invited to accept a position under the United States government to beautify the Capitol Park. The improvements are to be of an extensive and liberal character.

Mrs Canby, the widow of General Canby, will take up her permanent residence at Indianapolis.

A lady who died in Schenectady county, N. Y., recently, had taken no nourishment previously for twenty-six days. Her disease was gastric fever. She retained her mental powers unobscured to the last, although she suffered greatly.

STATE NEWS.

John Bowman, employed at the Lehigh hydraulic cement works, in Allentown, was probably fatally injured on Friday, by the careless dumping of a load of stone. His skull was crushed and his body badly bruised.

There is a milk company at Hopewell, in Chester county, which receives 2,500 quarts of the lacteal fluid, daily, and makes 1,000 pounds of butter and 3,000 pounds of cheese per week. The butter is shipped to Baltimore and Washington. They have contracted the manufacture of ice cream.

A correspondent in the Girard *Cosmopolite*, signing himself "John Marbe," writing from Hickreek, thus mourns at the loss of his hitters, torn from his grasp by the local option fiat. He says: We cannot afford to go to Erie for a nip every day, or week even. Occasionally an old veteran has urgent business in Erie. We easily ascertain at the corners to see him off and frighten the sick of fifty-leven that compels us to remain in the woods, while he is having a high old time in town. We eagerly watch for his return and gladly give our last three cent nickle for one shell of his fragrant breath—for one glance at his ruby nose.

Pottsville will have three bird murdering matches on Friday. Have they no Bergh in that place?

Jane Kirk, of Carversville, Bucks county, died recently at the age of one hundred and one years. The husband of the deceased died four years ago lacking seven months of having reached the hundred mark in his one hundred and third year.

Rev. Peter S. Fisher, who had been a minister for forty-eight years, died a few days ago at the age of sixty-nine. In his ministerial time Rev. Fisher preached 10,000 sermons, confirmed 4,000 persons and baptized 2,000.

Edward D. Hughes, a Philadelphia hay merchant, committed suicide about three miles from Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, on Thursday, by cutting his throat with a pen-knife. He had been riding in a carriage with another person, and coming to a woods he made an excuse to alight. Alarmed at his delay in not returning, his associate went to the woods and found him in the throes of death. The loss of his wife and subsequent financial losses are supposed to have induced him to commit suicide.

The State Grand Lodge of Good Templars will meet in Harrisburg on Tuesday, 10th inst.

A "spiritual" meeting of colored citizens was held in New London township, Chester county, one night recently, at which the evil spirit was manifested. To vary the monotony of the proceedings, invisible knockings "down were substituted for "spiritual rappings," and a knife blade was sheathed in the body of one Joe Nelson.

There were thirty-three deaths in Harrisburg during the month of May.

Sheriff Rinesmith, of Perry county, has been prosecuted for not enforcing the law relative to the removal of fish basket in the Juniata.

On Thursday a little child of Jacob Shenk, Jr., Rapho township, Lancaster county, was found dead in the cradle. It is supposed to have been suffocated.

Alderman Wiley, of Lancaster, has, during his several terms (fifteen years), brought 2,061 civil suits, collected over $150,000 on judgments, etc., committed to prison 3,523 persons for various and drunk and disorderly; heard 2,252 criminal cases, committed to prison over 3,000 prisoners and married fifty-five couples.

Governor Hartranft participated in the ceremonies of Decoration day at Harrisburg, strewing flowers on the graves of a number of soldiers, among others those of Gen. John W. Geary and Major P. E. Baten, at one time a member of the present Governor's military staff in the field.

The York *Pennsylvanian* gives the following strange snake story as occurring along the Chanceford pike, about two miles from York: Several children of Mr. Wm. Lesh were in the habit of carrying bread to their playground near the house. This excited the curiosity of other members of the family, who visited the children at their play-ground, when a frightful sight presented itself. A large black snake, with a litter of six or eight, were feeding on the bread, the children gathered around them. On the approach of older persons, the snakes disappeared.

A Pottstown Hero.—In the Reading *Eagle* says: Messrs. J. and H. Gable, Jacob Fegley, jr., Griffin Jones and S. P. Bertolett, who stock cars at Boyertown nearly all day on the 12 inst., yesterday, having passed through the vein of ore 60 feet, at an angle of 45 degrees, or 48 feet perpendicular, came upon a gas-vein of magnificent force. It is believed that that overlies another deposit of ore, at least such was the case in the Phœnix mine No. 1. This is still be perceived that the vein of ore is 48 feet in depth, which we believe exceeds that of any yet developed in that locality.

There were in Philadelphia, in 1870, 241 carpet manufactories, with an invested capital of $3,336,500; 3,328 looms, and giving employment to 3,459 men, 969 women and 341 boys, whose wages for the year amounted to $1,998,857. The value of the raw material worked up in these establishments was $5,675,697, and of the manufactured articles $10,181,254.

A Lancaster man had what he thought to be a very painful bunion; but on paring it he found the cause of irritation to be a long human hair, which had by some means been imbedded in the flesh of his foot.

The shipment of iron ore from Millerstown, Perry county, by railroad and canal in 1873, was 20,000 tons, valued at $60,000. The ore is principally mined by persons living near furnaces in Montour, Berks and Montgomery counties.

OHIO NEWS.

Dayton is enforcing the gambling act.

Marion, Ohio, is to have a fireman's tournament sometime in July.

The Clyde Agricultural Society will hold a picnic on the Fourth of July.

All the willow trees about Massillon were killed by the cold weather of the past winter.

A six foot vein of coal has been discovered five miles south of Wooster.

The people of Morgan, Ashtabula county, protest against having a billiard saloon started there.

There was a dangerous case of poisoning by the use of buttermilk at Richmond, Lake county, recently.

Captain James Wormington, the oldest man in Columbiana county, died recently at the age of one hundred and three years.

The Delaware *Gazette* says: "Some two weeks since a skeleton belonging to the college was by some means spirited away, and no trace of its whereabouts could be ascertained until last Tuesday morning, when it was discovered hanging from the spire of St. Peter's church arrayed in Dr. Ufford's robes."

A little child of Mr. Z. Chandler, of Groveport fell out of bed last Monday night, striking on a broken lamp chimney and severing an artery in its throat. At the time of our latest information the wound seemed likely to prove fatal.—*Columbus Journal*, 30th.

Miss Chestina Messenger, of Lake county, died last week aged eighty. She said a few days before her death that with two exceptions of a brief illness she had been to the barn to milk twice a day for fifty-five years. She had been a resident of Lake county for fifty-six years.

A man, passing by the name of J. W. Roberts, and professing to be a traveling agent of a New York dry goods house, courted a Mrs. Stevenson, of Cincinnati, so ardently as to gain her confidence, and on Thursday, under pretense of writing a letter, he gained access to her writing desk, where she had $1,200 worth of jewelry, &c. In a brief absence of Mrs. Stevenson her ardent lover grabbed the valuables and "pooped" out and took to his heels. Discovering the loss of both jewels and lover, the widow gave chase, but did not succeed in overtaking the traveling agent. The police are now on his track.

Judge James Justice, of Fremont, died at his residence in that place, a few days ago, at the age of seventy-four years. Judge Justice moved from Ross to Sandusky county in 1822. He filled many important positions and died respected by all who knew him.

The country papers everywhere bewail the appearance of the potato bug.

Rev. Peter Thiers, a Catholic priest of Springfield, was killed on Thursday by being thrown from a buggy, while his horse was running away.

A WRITER in the *Alta California* has collected the statistics as to the value in gold of the currency of the country in May, 1873, as compared with May, 1872. In 1873 gold was worth 118; in 1872 it was worth 110, or, in other words, to-day money is now worth 85, and was a year ago worth 90. On this basis the writer cites the following figures:

	Bank notes.	U. S. notes.	Total.	Price.	Gold value.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.
May, 1872	353,771,627	357,500,871	691,262,498	90	622,136,248
May, 1873	345,690,227	357,391,584	703,201,711	85	596,721,454
Increase.	$11,398,500		$10,939,213		
Decrease.	.....	$300,287	.....		$25,503,794

This is equivalent to the statement that the volume of the paper currency has increased $10,889,213, while its value in the currency of the world has fallen $25,303,794.

DRY GOODS.

GO TO

McKEE'S

(OLD BARKER)

Dry Goods Establishment

FOR

Greatest Bargains

In Plain Black Silks,
In Gros Grain Silks,
In Best Fancy Silks,
In Fine Linen Suits,
In Victoria Lawn Suits,
In Black Alpaca Suits,
In Linen Polonaise Suits,
In Ladies' Linen Dusters,
In Black Dress Goods,
In Fancy Dress Goods,
In Fine Ortolan Capes,
In Black Lace Sacques,
In White Lace Sacques,
In Housekeeping Goods,

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE

DRY GOODS LINE.

A. D. M'KEE,

Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,

59 Market Street Pittsburgh

AT

ERWIN'S.

New Dress Goods.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

NEW STYLES

ALL THE NEW SHADES

Every Department Full and Complete.

A Splendid Assortment of Dress Goods in every Department, from 12 1-2 cts. to $1 00 per yard.

Some special Bargains. Call and see them.

JUST OPENED,

1,000 SUITS

At all Prices, from $3 75 to $25.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

SUMMER RESORTS

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Company's

Deer Park Hotel

GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

A delightful summer retreat, in the Alleghany mountains, twenty-six hundred feet above the tide-water, will be ready for guests July 1st, 1873. Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Ten-pin Alleys, Quoit Grounds, Boating and Livery Stables. Baths—hot, cold and shower. A first-class Restaurant connected with the house.

TERMS: $2 per day, $20 per week, $75 per month. Special terms made with families for longer periods. Children under ten years of age and nurses half price.

For particulars, address,

B. M. KINSLEY,

General Manager Hotels B. and O. R. R. Co.,

Cumberland, Md.

BEDFORD

Mineral Springs

This popular Summer resort will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the

10th day of June.

Pittsburgh and Western Visitors can take either the P. R. R. or Baltimore and Connellsville, reaching Bedford at 4:10 to 4:12 noon. Excursion tickets can be had at railroad office, and baggage checked through.

Bedford Water sent to all parts of country at the following rates at the Spring.

Barrels, 40 galls	$4 25
Half Barrels, 20 Galls	2 50
Half barrel, 20 Galls (in mulberry)	3 00
Kegs, 8 to 10 Galls	2 00

For further information address

A. G. ALLEN, Bedford Springs, Pa.

THE HOT SPRINGS,

BATH COUNTY, VA.,

Have been Improved and Refitted for the Season of 1873. The waters vary in temperature from 50 to 110 degrees. The Baths have for nearly a century been used in the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin and Womb, Old Injuries, Cutaneous Affections, Contraction of Muscles and Joints, Chronic Diarrhœa, &c., and have attained world-wide celebrity for their efficacy in curing the foregoing and such diseases.

The Bathing arrangements are extensive and complete, and include the use of the celebrated MUD BATHS, which are now attracting the special attention of the medical profession and invalids. The DRINKING WATERS include several varieties, among them a spring of Chalybeate Alum Water unsurpassed by any of its kind in the United States.

These Springs are easily accessible from the West via Cincinnati, thence by boat to Huntington, the terminus of the recently completed Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Covington depot, and thence by stage eighteen miles to the Springs. Or via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington City, and thence to the Springs, a line of splendid coaches leaving daily. Circulars of Waters, address S. C. TAYLOR & CO.,

Richmond, Va.,

Or JAS. A. AUGUST, Hot Springs, Bath county, Va. 7TH

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,

Will Open June 1st, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ADAMS HOUSE—

A. D. ADAMS, Proprietor,

Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

ALLEGHENY TRUNK STORE

JOEL S. GOE & CO.,

Successors to JOSEPH LEIBLER,

Have Removed from 131 Federal St., to No. 60, 2 doors below Lacock,

Where they are prepared to offer a fine selection of *Ladies' Satchels, Traveling Bags, Trunks of grades, Harness, &c.*,

At such prices as cannot fail to please, as the number of goods sold daily will

Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Take notice that Letters testamentary with the Will annexed of JOHN F. KUHLMAN, deceased, have duly been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate will please present them, properly probated, and persons indebted to said estate will please call and settle with Wm. H. Kirkpatrick, at No. 329 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, front office, up stairs.

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK,

CHARLES W. ROBB,

Executors.

Pittsburgh, May 14, 1873.

Notice to Surveyors and Engineers.

I have this day opened a place for Manufacturing

SURVEYORS,

Engineers and Mathematical Instruments

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

REPAIRING will be promptly attended to on the short est notice, and at the lowest rates.

J. DIAMOND, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

No. 22 SIXTH STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Spring Styles

Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool

HATS,

SILK AND CLOTH

CAPS.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN MARKET, AT

PALMER'S

HAT HOUSE,

151 WOOD ST.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

At 6½c, Striped Grenadines.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, new and good styles.
At 10c. Wash Poplins, extra cheap.
At 6½c, Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslin—an extra quality for price.
At 8½c, Wide Toweling, all linen, very cheap.

Carpet Departm't!

STOCK FULL AND COMPLETE.

Carpets,
Oil Cloths and Mattings,
Rugs, Mats,
Stools, Hassocks,
Stair Rods, Window Shades, &c.

NEW GOODS!

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

LARGE ADDITIO

Opening Ev

JOSEPH HOR

77 and 79 M

OPENED TO-DAY.

Jap Silks, Jap Stripes, Jap Brocades.
Black Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres.
Pacific and Schepper's Dress Goods in great variety.
Foulards in all the New Shades.
Lawns.
Grenadines.
Barred, Striped and Plain Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns.
Swisses.
Piques.
Lace Curtains.
Cottonades.
Jeans.
Cassimeres.
240 Cases Extra Good Styles Prints and Full Lines Domestic Dry Goods at lowest Eastern figures.
Full assortments Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gents' Neck Wear.
Percale and White Shirts.
Parasols, Hoop Skirts, Bustles and small wares.

77 and 79 MAR

WHOLESA

BULLETIN FOR THIS WEEK

WE ARE NOW READY WITH OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

GIMPS, LACES, FLOUNCING, FURNISHING GOODS.

In every department we are offering SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
VAL. LACES, VAL. THREAD LACES, POINT LACES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, GUIPURES, &c.

HAMBURG DEPARTMENT—
HAMBURG FLOUNCING, HAMBURG EDGING, HAMBURG INSERTING.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
SILK CORDS, SILK FRINGES, CROCHET GIMPS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT—
BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN MAKES.

COMB DEPARTMENT, New Style—
SHELL, RUBBER, BONE, SILVER, &c.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT—
EVERYTHING IN THIS LINE.

RUFFLING AND STUFFING.
STANDARD TRIMMING.
KID GLOVES,
LISLE AND KID GLOVES,
At

Morganstern & Co's

78 and 80 Market Street.

CARPETS

CARPETS!

SPLENDID STOCK

We have now in store and to arrive the choicest and largest stock ever offered to the trade. The style of Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Two and Three-Plys Ingrains and Oil Cloths are as fine as can be found in any market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and ROBBIN'S GOSS GEN'S EALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P

FURNITURE

At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE

Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PEARL WHEAT

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST

Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing

Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. Essentially nutritious, the fibre and a portion of the water are removed by the process, leaving all the starch, gluten and the greatest part of the mineral substances (phosphates), all that is nourishing in the wheat. The bran of the wood fibre makes it far more palatable than the various preparations of wheat now in the market. No other article of food contains such proper proportions of the requirements of the whole human system. To those suffering from INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and to persons of sedentary habit, it will prove invaluable. As a BREAKFAST DISH it is unequaled. Our best physicians here say it is of more importance than anything else that can be found. Try it once and you will never be without it. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for a Package. Manufactured only by the

Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co.,

185 to 195 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. McMILLAN & CO.,

General Produce Commission Merchants

No. 359 LIBERTY STREET,

AND

No. 370 PENN AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,

5 cars Lowell and Mahoning Valley Family Flour,
1 car Fowler's Flour; 12 cars White Oats,
Q ons prime

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown or Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, BENJ. SINGERLY.
JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROST. McKNIGHT.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL REWSDU, A. J. BLAKEMORE,
G. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.
PHILIP BENTEL,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 2, 1873.

We may safely say that the usual quiet in financial matters of the summer months has set in, and that no disturbing causes are likely to create any change in the course of the market until the July settlements, when for a few days we are likely to have an active market, lasting, however, for but a few days. The supply of money is not as abundant as it was last season, and is far short of the plethoric condition exhibited during the summer of 1871. That the supply from which the banks draw their reserves is growing less each year, and that the superstructure is increasing on a four-fold proportion, is a fact that will undoubtedly tend to make the recurring stringency of the fall trade much more severe.

The government has now called in all the three per cent. certificates with the exception of $30,000 which will soon disappear from the market and be heard of no more. Thus, in two years, the foundation of the National bank system has been decreased fifty millions of dollars, and the currency increased in a like proportion. These facts have been so often repeated that they seem as stale as twice told tales—yet they are the cardinal facts of our monetary system, on which hinge the future of our market.

The Treasury Department announces its programme for the month, selling seven millions of gold and buying one million of bonds. It is estimated that in all about $6,500,000 gold will be added to the supply in the market by reason of the settlement of the fifty million dollars subscription, and the proceeds of the sales of the government, will have a tendency to depress the gold premium.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	122	122	122
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	118¾	118	118
U. S. Bonds of 1867, new	118¾	119	119
U. S. Bonds of 1868	121¾	121¾	121¾
U. S. Bonds of 1869	119¾	120	
10-40s	114	114¼	114
New 5s	113¾	113¾	116
Gold	117¼	117⅝	117⅝
Currency 6s		118	118

Ex. Int.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117⅛
United States 6s of 1881	122
United States 5-20s of 1862	116½
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	119
United States 5-20s of 1868	121¾
United States 10-40s	114
Currency 6s, 1881	122
Currency 6s, 1895	118

—We give below, for convenience of reference and comparison, a tabulated statement of the reports of the National banks as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, for 25th of April, 1873, as shown by their statements published by them in our advertising columns. The call was made at a time of most excessive stringency, yet the aggregate is most creditable to the managers of our local banks.

Name.	Capital.	Surplus.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Due from Reserve Agents.
First, Pittsburgh	$300,000	$300,000	$269,910	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Second	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commercial	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pittsburgh	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Citizens'	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Union	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mechanics'	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Third	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Iron City	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fifth	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Exchange	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Allegheny	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Peoples'	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Second Ward	200,000	200,000	179,940	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$2,699,100	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	$15,000,000

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 2, 1873.

The week opens in about the same condition it closed on Saturday. Some branches of trade continues fairly active whilst others are dull and drooping. Indeed it would seem that the spring trade has come and gone. This being the case dealers will have to turn their minds for the summer months, or themselves to some "boundless contiguity of shade" where they can find rest from their arduous labors.

The market rules uniform in prices, with here and there a fractious nip or down in price. In fact we do not remember a time when the market showed so few changes in prices as it does at present.

There was a rumor current on the streets this morning that there had been a sharp reduction in the price of winter wheats in this market, but upon inquiry we could find no foundation for the statement. There has been a reduction in the west, but it is confined to spring wheats which are not dealt or sold in this market. And we are reliably assured that the supply of white and red wheats, such as are used by mills here, are still short, and find ready sale on arrival.

Corn and oats continue in good demand. The stocks on hand are scarce equal to the demand, particularly with regard to shelled and ear corn.

There is more inquiry for rye, but it is very scarce and finely held. Barley and malt are not much sought after and prices remain nominal.

The flour market is not just so rosy as it has been for the past few weeks. The stocks are accumulating, and dealers will be obliged to carry it for the present or reduce their prices, and we are inclined to think the latter alternative will be adopted.

Bacon and provisions continue to move along quietly, with an active trade reported. The stocks are full and ample to meet all demands, and are sold at the lowest possible margin of profit.

The grocery market is moderately active, particularly as regards sugars and coffees. Leading houses report a fair local and country trade at unchanged prices.

Butter is still a drug in the market. Packers are laying by a winter's stock, and economical housekeepers should go and do likewise. It will pay.

The hen product in the shape of eggs comes in sparingly, and the demand is correspondingly light. We give the ruling of the market below:

Apples continue in fair demand, and will do so for some time to come. The trees in this part of the country are scarce in bloom, hence no calculation can be made as to the volume of the coming crop.

Potatoes will continue in good demand until Lake shore peachblows are higher. It will be some weeks ere the market will be supplied with "new" potatoes at living rates.

The Onion Market is well supplied and prices will soon be within the reach of the pockets of all classes.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Receipts 128 bbls. Sales are made at $9.50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 50@60c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—Common soda ash 4½c; refined 6c; pots 10@8c; pearls 11c; strictly No. 1 saleratus 5½@6c; crude soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

ALE—₱ bbl: XX $10; XXX $11; India ale $11; porter $11.

BUTTER—Receipts very light and prices weak and unsettled. Extra choice will command 20c; fair to good 15@16c; common 8@9c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts, 25 tierces. We have no change to note in the market as it is active, with sales as follows: Uncanvassed sugar cured hams 15½c; canvassed do do 16c; do do shoulders 10c; plain do 8½c; rib sides 9½c; clear do do 10c; clear do do 10½c; breakfast bacon, dried beef 12c; mess pork $17 50; leaf lard in tierce, 10c; refined do do do 10½c; do do do leaf bbls 11c; do do kegs and buckets 11¾c.

BEANS—Prime white navy are still in good request and sell readily at $2 90@3 ₱ bush. Stocks light.

BAGGING—Prices are a shade lower. Penn Mill sales are as follows: 1,000 pieces 50c; two and a half bushel 42c; two bushel 35c.

BROOM CORN—Sales green at 3½@4c; hurl 5½c; red top 3c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans ₱ doz $1 60; ½ lb cans $1 00; 5 cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27 00; 10 and 25 lb cans, wood boxes, ₱ lb 40c.

CHEESE—Sales at 12½@13c; Ohio 12½@13c; Limburger, $2 25@2 50; Roquefort, $4@4 50; White lime, $2 25@2 50; Pearl Hasting, $4 50@5 00; Land Plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 ₱ case.

CURRANTS—Receipts 130 barrels. Market quiet and unchanged in price. We quote as follows: Old New York cleaned 16c@16½c; ₱ lb; new Ohio Factory 14c; new Ohio Dairy 11c; Sweitzer dairy 12c; Lumberger 13c.

CANNED GOODS—*American Pickles*—Pints ₱ dozen $1 50; quarts $2 50; half gal. $3 75; gallons $5 50; barrels of 1,200 each $10 00; half barrels of 600 each $5 75.

English Pickles—Chow chow ₱ dozen, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; mixed pickles, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; cauliflower, pints $4 50; quarts $7 50; white onions, quarts $7 50; cucumbers, pints $3 75; piccalilli, pints $3 75.

Coleman's Mustard—¼ lb cans $2 10 per dozen; ½ lb cans $3 75; 1 lb cans $7 50; 4 and 6 lb cans 42c ₱ lb; 10 lb cans and kegs 40c ₱ lb.

Ketchups, Sauces, &c.—Tomato ketchup ₱ dozen, pints $2; quarts $3 75; Harvey sauce, pints $4 25; ½ pints $2 50; pepper sauce, pints $1 25; mustard, French, pints $1 50; quarts $2 50; gallons, pints $1 50; gouet jellies, pints $2 75.

COUNTRY BACON—We are reported a fair market, with sales as follows: Hams 9@10c; shoulders 6-4c; clear sides 8½@9c; jowls 3c. Country lard 8-8½c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's $12 00@13 50 ₱ bbl; other sizes $8 00@10 00.

CARBON OIL—Car lots at works 16½c ₱ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull. Peaches, halves, 6½@7c; mixed, 5½@6c; peeledfat 16@18c; apples 3@4c; blackberries 10@12c; pitted cherries 15@18c; unpitted 6@7c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is dull and drooping; sales of prime fresh at 14c@15c ₱ dozen.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $1 ₱ bbl; medium shore, No 1, $2 ₱ bbl; No 2 bbl; Bay, No 1, $2½; for half barrels, quarters and kitts, 35c more; Lake herring, quarters, $2 15; white fish $5.

FEATHERS—Market quiet; live geese 65@70c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—The market rules very firm with no change in prices. We do not alter our figures, and quote as follows:

Coffee—Choice Rio 25c; good to prime 22½@23½c; fair 21@21½c; Old Government Java 31c; other davas, 30@32c; Mocha 30@32c; Laguayra, 25c; imperial 27½c; roasted Java 33½c.

Sugar—Patent cut loaf 13c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10½c; C, yellow, 10¼c; circle C, 10¼c; lower grades 9@9½c.

Syrups—White drips 45c; other grades ranging 60 to 40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7½c.

Teas—Oolong 35c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japan 50c to $1 10; Imperial 60c to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

FLOUR—Receipts 947 barrels. As stated above the market is unchanged and firmer, though in the future it seems but unreasonable. We do not alter our figures and quote: Western brands white and red wheat flours from $8 50 to $9 50; springs $7 25@8 00 per bbl. Mill rates $9 10 to $10 per bbl. Rye flour quoted at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl. Oat meal $8 00.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, rye and corn, exclusive of elevator, during the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	4,660	Oats, sacks	2,105
Rye, sacks	30		

It will be seen that the arrivals of wheat are largely on the increase. The bulk of this is by mills who are preparing for bridge over the intervening time before the new crop comes in. The report that prices of white and red wheat in this market had declined was unfounded. The current rates of the market are as follows: Prime white wheat, in car lots, $1 90@1 95; red and amber $1 80@1 85. Shelled and ear corn are held at 58@60c. Oats firm in fair request at 47@50c. Rye held at 80@82c. Barley 85c@$1 00.

HAY—The market is dull and wharf $25@29; loose $26@34.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

HORSE—Sales 157 at 55@60; old, 15@20c.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1, 75c; No 1, 70c; No 2, 63@65c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 45; seconds $1 10@1 30; Shorts $1 ₱ hundred; corn and oats $1 25; chopped corn $1 25; bolted corn meal $1 20.

POULTRY—Sales by the coop at 15@25c ₱ pair. Supply tight.

POTATOES—There is still a good demand for choice peachblows, with sales at 90@95c in round lots, with the usual advance by the store.

PEA NUTS—Per 3 3-4 bushel bag ₱ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—Sales at 4½@4¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—7½@8½c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines are firm at 95@98c ₱ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 50; three hoop do, $2 75; No 3 tubs, $9 00; No 2 do, $10 00; No 1 do, $11 50; wash boards, I X L, $2 50; do Todd's, $2 75; do Acme, $2 25.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 2.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 60@1 65. Corn dull at 54@56c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 3, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was reported as very quiet, and without any change in prices. Buyers seemed careless about operating in fact we have seldom seen less inclination to operate. How long the market will remain in the present quiet state is more than we can tell.

CRUDE.

We have not a single change to note as relates to prices or demand. The sales have been few and far between. Spot is held at 6¾@6¾c. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market without change, standard brands being held at 16@16¼c per gallon. The Eastern markets are quiet.

OIL BARRELS.

Market very firm, with a good trade demand. Prices are as follows: City Make $2 15@2 20; country $2 05@2 12.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 2.—*The Courier* says: The market was weak and unsettled, few settlements were made. Outside of this, there was little business, shippers refusing to purchase at a further decline in prices. Crude in bulk offering at 9c; refined 19½c; settlement of 1,000 bbls made at 20c; cases 25½c; 10,000 sold on private terms. Naphtha 11@11½c. Philadelphia delivery—Prices a trifle more in buyer's favor; market still unsettled 9½@9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Market quiet; S. W. 19½@19¾; crude 8¾c; cases 24½c; sales 200 bbls; futures, June, 19¾c.

PARKER'S, June 2.—Market quiet at $2 30@2 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 2.—Market weak at $2 30.

OIL CITY, June 2.—Market quiet at $2 50.

TIDIOUTE, June 2.—Market very quiet at $2 30.

TITUSVILLE, June 2.—Market firmer but no change in prices. $2 20 freely bid; no sellers.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	757
N W Stevenson	Perry Payne O W	542
N W Stevenson	Commercial O W	43
McKelvey & Co	Vesta O W	407
Fisher Bros	Vesta O W	477
Fisher Bros	Cushion O W	474
J Binder	Citizens O W	141
Tack & M	Citizens O W	626
J A Grier	Star O W	624
T Hackett	Star O W	466
Fisher Bros	Star O W	80
Total		5,710

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Eagle O W	Cosmos O W	474
Peerless O W	Sanford Run A W	1,147
Commercial O W	Citizens O W	626
Vesta O W	Star O W	840
Total		5,710

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 31, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Citizens O Ref Co	Tack Barker, Phila	95
Vesta Oil W	Waring, K & Co, Phila	200
Brush & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila	200
H & A Stewart	Waring, K & Co, Phila	200
L Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	52
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	724
P Weisenberger	Warden, F & Co, Phila	250
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	500
Total		3,800

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 2, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were forty-two car loads or eight hundred head, the most of which came from Chicago. In addition to these there were one drove of sixty head thin steers and a fresh cows from Marshall county, West Virginia, and a small drove or two from Butler and Washington counties, making in all some nine hundred head of cattle as the total offerings. The quality of the stock on sale was fair, fully up to the usual standard. Trade opened a little early this morning but ruled slow and continued so until the close. Butchers held back for lower rates and complained about hard meat markets. Drovers all had cattle costing high and of course held firmat prices a shade higher than last week. We think, however, they were not able to advance on last week's figures, and that most of the cattle changed hands at about the old rates. Drovers all complained about bad trade, and the market on the whole was an unsatisfactory one.

A few good cattle, as is always the case, sell well, but after the choice of lots is gone buyers bear down hard. Had it not been the supply of cattle was not more than wanted, we would have witnessed a hard market.

Stockers.

The supply of stock cattle continues light. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but we do not think they succeeded in getting anything. A bunch of stock steers from West Virginia was offered, but were too thin to sell and were sent to East Liberty Market firm and steady.

Sheep.

The supply of sheep on sale to-day was fair and fully up to the demand. The quality of the offerings, all kinds and grades from the meanest to the best. Dealers report trade slow and dragging at about last week's prices. At the time we left the pens—1 P. M.—stock was but all sold. Below will be found sales, &c.

Fresh Cows.

The supply of fresh cows on sale was the largest for some time. Market dull and slow with prices off from $2 to $5 per head since last Monday.

ARRIVALS. Cars.

J. Rush, Canton..... 1
T. Schultz, Canton..... 1
M. Wyle & Co., Lakeville..... 1
Burks & Bro., Chicago..... 1
Greenwald & Kuhn, Chicago..... 2
L. Gerson, Chicago..... 2
L. Ketter, Chicago..... 3
Hirschfeld & Haas, Chicago..... 2
J. Krause, Chicago..... 3
Rosenthal & Co., Chicago..... 2
I. Shamberg, Chicago..... 3
Holmes, L. & Co., Chicago..... 3
S. Lowenthal, Chicago..... 1
M. Varney, Chicago..... 1
Jacob Newby, Chicago..... 1
J. Hunter, Chicago..... 1
W. Monschine, Chicago..... 1
Theo. Kestner, Chicago..... 1
J. Shamberg, Chicago..... 1
Nicholas Carr, Chicago..... 1
S. Lowenstine, Chicago..... 1

CATTLE SALES.

L. Gerson sold 1 load fair Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

F. Hector sold 15 head mixed Ohio stock at figures ranging from $5 50 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

W. Mondschine sold 24 head fair to good Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 25 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

James Hunter sold 1 load Chicago cattle from $6 10 to $6 50.

Lowenstein & Arnold sold 2 car loads at prices from $6 50 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Kraus & Schmit sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

M. Varner sold 2 loads cattle from $5 75 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 3 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $7 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

T. Kestner sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Cohen & Co. sold 1 load bulls and stags from $4 50 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to $6 50.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 2 loads Chicago cattle from $6 50 to $6 90.

L. Rosenthal sold 4 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hogs.

SALES.

E. McCaslin sold 80 head Lawrence county sheep at prices ranging from $4 75 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs, average weight 110 lbs; also, 20 head good lambs, at prices from $3 50 to $4 00 ₱ head.

J. Keifer sold 36 head lambs at prices from $2 50 to $4 00.

Isaac Ackermann sold 150 sheep at prices from $2 50 to $5 50 ₱ head.

Adam Eckert sold 40 head lambs at prices from $3 00 to $4 50; also, 23 head mixed sheep for $5 ₱ head, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs; also, 10 head Ohio lambs at $2 50.

Bevington sold 50 head lambs at prices from $5 50 to $5 75; also 50 lambs from $2 50 to $3 ₱ head.

D. Pinner sold 29 lambs from Butler county at from $2 75 to $3; also 24 sheep at $3 ₱ head.

F. Schitz sold 6 head Ohio sheep at $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs, shorn, No 1, $2 ₱ head; also 93 sheep at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

F. Fairley sold 48 lambs at prices from $2 50 to $3 75 ₱ hd.

Fresh Cows.

F. Schitz sold 3 head good fresh cows at $51 00 ₱ head.

Davis & Rush sold 3 head fresh cows at $40 00 ₱ hd.

T. J. Williams sold 4 head fresh cows at $40 00 ₱ head; 12 head unsold.

RON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 31.—Business has ruled very quiet in Scotch pig. The demand is light except at very easy figures, which holders as a rule are not disposed to accept. The sales are almost altogether confined to jobbing parcels at about our quotations; sales 100 tons Monkland, on private terms; 100 old Clyde, Carnbroe, $24 50 and a forced sale, on private terms. American pig is in fair inquiry at about previous ruling rates; we note sales of 100 tons No 1 Hudson at $48; 100 do No 2, $46; 100 do No 1 Poughkeepsie, $48; 100 do No 2, $46; 50 do No 1 carbon, $50; and 200 do gray forge, on private terms. New English rails are very dull. New American are without business. Old English are without further business. Scrap is very dull. Refined bar from store continues dull and weak, with a large discrepancy between present selling prices and the cost of importation, the situation being decidedly in favor of American. We reduce our quotations about $2 50 ₱ ton, and state that they are still nominal. Swedes bar is about out of market—500 gross.

ST. LOUIS.

May 30.—The pig iron trade is rather quiet, the business being confined mainly to small parcels for the immediate wants of consumers, but the demand, although moderate, is a healthy one, and prices remain, as for several weeks past, steady and strong. Purchasers must come largely into the market within the next month, as increased consumption is going on as elsewhere, and ever and various can hardly be expected to undergo a further decline. And again, as last season, whatever the production is likely to be curtailed, as the warm weather makes it difficult to push the furnaces to their full capacity, and the supply will steadily diminish.

The market for rails is firm, with every prospect of a good trade for the home mills for several weeks to come. In Scotch iron there is little doing, but values are steady at $25@25 per ton.

We quote bituminous coal iron, made from iron Mountain ore—No 1 foundry $54; No 2 do $50; No 1 mill $48; white and mottled, $46.

Hot blast charcoal irons—No 1 foundry, red short, $54; No 2 foundry, red short, $50.

Cold blast charcoal—Nos 1, 2, 3, and white and mottled, red short, $62—*Journal*.

BOSTON.

May 31.—The Boston iron market is quiet with no large sales, though there is a steady retail demand. Prices of refined bar are without change, and steady at our quotations. In pig iron there is very little doing. American is fully as low as last week; and Egginton, of which there has been an arrival of an invoice of about 1,000 tons, is a little lower. At a meeting of the rail manufacturers on Tuesday the price was reduced 2$c per keg. The new prices are as follows:

Common, fence, and sheathing, 10d to 60d, $5 25; 5d and 6d, $5 75; 60 and 7d, $6 25; 4d and 5d, $6 50; 3d and 4d, light, $6 75; 3d, fine, 7 50; 2d, $8 25; 24 fine, $9 25.

Spikes, of all sizes, $5 50; Swedes, according to quality, $6 75@9 25.

Pipe, finishing, box, floor, slating, coopers, brad heads, 10d to 60d, $7 75; 5d and 6d, $6; 6d and 7d, $6 25; 4d and 5d, $6 50; 3d station, $7 25.

Clinch nails, 3 in. and larger, $6 75; 2½ and 2¾ in, $7; 2 in and 2¼ in, $7 25; 1¾ in, $7 75; 1¼ in, $8 25; 1 in, $8 75; 7/8 in, $9 25.

Hall kegs, 25c extra.

We quote yard ots of American pig iron at $52@56 per ton, including No 2 extra at $50@52, and No 1 at $55@56. We quote Egginton at $52@53. Chateaux at $62@63, Garnbarrie at $62, and Charcoal at $58@62.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 31.—The depression which has marked the course of the market for pig iron for a considerable time past, is still the prevailing feature, and prices are rarely maintained. We quote No 1 foundry at $48; No 2 at $44@45; white and mottled at $41, and gray at $38 32@39—all at the furnaces.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron is offered at 4 4-10c ₱ lb, without finding buyers. For old rails there has been an increased demand, and prices have slightly appreciated. Sales of 2,000 tons, delivered, at $52@53; new are worth $58@65 at the mills. Scrap is in light supply, and sells at $35@40 for No 1 wrought. Cast continues firm, in a small way $32@35.

Scotch Pig—There is but little here, and it is held firmly, but buyers are scarce. We quote Eglinton at $51 ₱ ton.

Steel—Is in a trifling extent at $5 25 ₱ keg.

—*Ex or Co Current.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 117⅝@117¾.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5 to 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange firmer at 108 11-16 for sixty days and 109¾@110, for sight.

GOLD.

Gold weak, under the announcement that the government would sell seven millions during the month and the fact that German bankers were free sellers. The clique does not appear to be attempting to control the market. Loans 3 to 6 flat; carrying. Clearings $64,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and firm.

U. S. coup., 1881	122¼	5-20s, 1865, new	119
5-20s, 1862	117¾	5-20s, 1867	120¾
5-20s, 1864	117⅝	5-20s, 1868	120
5-20s, 1865	118¾	New 5s	116

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and nominal.

Missouri	93⅜	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	79¾	North Carolina, old	29¾
Tennessee, new	79¼	North Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	63		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stock speculation was erratic in Pacific Mail, which fluctuated between 49 and 50 with a very lower figure. The course of the stock was influenced by rumors in regard to the forthcoming statements, but these do not appear to be out. Outside of Pacific Mail the market was strong and higher, Lake Shore and Columbus, Chicago and Indianapolis being the features. The advance reprecented a moderate business. The market, with the exception of Pacific Mail, closed strong.

Quotations: Pacific mail, 49¾@50; Western Union Tel., 85¾; Quicksilver, 29; do preferred, 45; Adams Express, 92; Wells, Fargo & Co., 92; American Express, 68; do preferred, 111; United States Ex., 71; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 6; Lake Shore, 92¼; Northwestern, 74; do preferred, 85; Rock Island, 106¾; N. J. Central, 119½; Pittsburgh, 93; Central Pacific, 101¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 19½; Del. Lackawanna, 102¼; Hartford & Erie, 19; Panama, 314; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific, 101¼; Illinois Central, 119; Chicago & Northwestern, 84; do preferred, 91; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 106¾; Toledo & Wabash, 43; Canton, 56; Quicksilver, 29; Mariposa, 11; do preferred, 20; Atlantic Mail, 49¾; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 19; Hudson River, 138; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 43¾

THE VERY LATEST.

LAST OF THE MODOCS.

Captain Jack Caught at Last.

Surrounded in His Last Retreat and Obliged to Surrender with the Remainder of His Followers—Interesting Details of Recent Scouting by the Troops.

LANGELL'S VALLEY, ORE., NE'R CAMP, May 31, Evening.—After a thorough examination of the Modoc captives gathered in during the present scout under Colonel Green, it is ascertained the last have netted thirty-four men, women and children, thirteen of them being able bodied warriors; sixteen rifles of various patterns, one hundred and thirteen cartridges and several lead and buggy ponies. Boston Charley and Schonchin are anxious about his disposition to be made of them. The former murdered Dr. Thomas and the latter mutilated Meacham. Boston Charley and Schonchin look like desperadoes; each carries his character in his face. Boston is about twenty-eight and Schonchin is fifty years of age. The boldest warrior of the band is Scarfaced Charley. Dr. Cabanisse of Yreka, the contract surgeon who slept in the Modoc retreat, says of Capt. Jack that he presented a most woe-begone appearance. The wily warrior sat upon a rock in the center of a little hollow, a few paces back from the crest of the bluff, and seemed as lonely as his surroundings. His head was buried in his hands. His sister MARY, captured during the fight two days and nights ago, tried to him at Willow Creek day before yesterday, failed to him with tears in her eyes and was obliged to enter our camp. She was sullen and had little to say. He did promise that he would surrender to-day. In the night he stole away. The Modocs are by this time in disarray. There is much method in his madness. At present he is thought to be in the neighborhood with from fifteen to five warriors. The entire Modoc warriors at large now scouts were made to-day in three sections of the country under Colonel Perry, Major Trimble and Major Cresson. The war with the Modocs as a tribe is over. Fighting after the guerrilla fashion will be probably continued until the last outlaw is cap ured or killed.

Captain Hizer's company of Oregon volunteers, numbering forty, arrived in this valley last evening and bivouacked near us. They will have a chance to do some little scouting to-day.

APPLEGATE'S MARSH, CLEAR LAKE, CAL., June 1.—After—on.— his morning, the troops at the camp in Langell's Valley were divided into several parties and sent out on scouts after the fleeing Modocs. Just as the scouting parties of, the Modoc captives, with the exception of Bogus Charley, Hooka Jim, Steamboat Frank and Schonchin any Jim, were sent to this rancho, in charge of Lieutenant Parry, one of the Fourth Artillery and a small detachment of men.

P. P. M.—A series of prolonged yells and cheers aroused the camp from a pleasant siesta half an hour after the departure of my last dispatch. Gen. Davis, Gen. Wheaton and other officers and all the men rushed from the house and tents to find the cause of the uproar, and at once the whole camp was in commotion. Down the level plain north of the house was a giant cavalcade of mounted men. The steeds rushed forward at breakneck rate, and soon neared the front at once at a furious rate, all around the premises in throngs of spectators reaffirming about the premises." Capt. Jack is captured, shouted a sturdy sergeant. Again the valley echoed with cheers and yells. Again the valley echoed with cheers and yells. Again the valley echoed with cheers and yells